

CATHOLIC • ACTION •

Vol. XXVI, No. 12



December, 1944

SILVER JUBILEE MEETING of the BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES

featuring their
STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL ORDER

A NATIONAL MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

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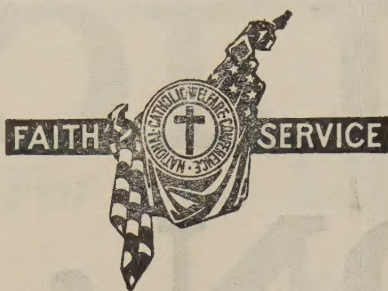


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FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

"Over a manifold activity of the laity, carried on in various localities according to the needs of the times, is placed the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an organization which supplies a ready and well-adapted instrument for your episcopal ministry."—Pope Pius XII.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized in September, 1919.

The N. C. W. C. is a common agency acting under the authority of the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the country.

It has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities."

It comprises the following departments and bureaus:

EXECUTIVE—Bureaus maintained: *Immigration, National Center Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Information, Publications, Business and Auditing, and CATHOLIC ACTION, monthly publication, N. C. W. C.*

YOUTH—Facilitates exchange of information regarding the philosophy, organization, and program-content of Catholic youth organizations; promotes the National Catholic Youth Council, the federating agency for all existing, approved Catholic youth groups; contacts and evaluates national governmental and non-governmental youth organizations and youth servicing organizations.

EDUCATION—Divisions: *Statistics and Information, Teacher Placement, Research Catholic Education, Library Service, and Inter-American Collaboration.*

PRESS—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular news, features, editorial and pictorial services.

SOCIAL ACTION—Covers the fields of *Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Family Life, and Rural Life.*

LEGAL—Serves as a clearing house of information on federal, state and local legislation.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent representations in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 5,500 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.

The N. C. C. M. maintains at its national headquarters a *Catholic Evidence Bureau*, sponsors two weekly nationwide radio programs—the Catholic Hour over the National Broadcasting Company's Network, and the Hour of Faith over the Blue Network—and conducts a Catholic Radio Bureau.

The N. C. C. W. maintains in Washington, D. C., the *National Catholic School of Social Service*.

CATHOLIC ACTION STUDY—Devoted to research and reports as to pronouncements, methods, programs and achievements in the work of Catholic Action at home and abroad.

The Conference is conducted by an administrative board composed of ten archbishops and bishops aided by seven assistant bishops.

Each department of the N. C. W. C. is administered by an episcopal chairman.

Through the general secretary, chief executive officer of the Conference, the reports of the departments and information on the general work of the headquarters' staff are sent regularly to the members of the administrative board.

The administrative bishops of the Conference report annually upon their work to the Holy See.

Annually at the general meeting of the bishops, detailed reports are submitted by the administrative bishops of the Conference and authorization secured for the work of the coming year.

No official action is taken by any N. C. W. C. department without authorization of its episcopal chairman.

No official action is taken in the name of the whole Conference without authorization and approval of the administrative board.

It is not the policy of the N. C. W. C. to create new organizations.

It helps, unifies, and leaves to their own fields those that already exist.

It aims to defend and advance the welfare both of the Catholic Church and of our beloved Country.

It seeks to inform the life of America of right fundamental principles of religion and morality.

It is a central clearing house of information regarding activities of Catholic men and women.

All that are helped may play their part in promoting the good work and in maintaining the common agency, the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

CATHOLIC ACTION records monthly the work of the Conference and its affiliated organizations. It presents our common needs and opportunities. Its special articles are helpful to every Catholic organization and individual.

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CATHOLIC ACTION

"CATHOLIC ACTION consists not merely of the pursuits of personal Christian perfection, which is however before all others its first and greatest end, but it also consists of a true apostolate in which Catholics of every social class participate, coming thus to be united in thought and action around those centers of sound doctrine and multiple social activity, legitimately constituted and, as a result, aided and sustained by the authority of the bishops."

—Pope Pius XI.

Monthly Publication of the

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

VOL. XXVI, No. 12



DECEMBER, 1944

Bishops Assembled Issue Statement On International Order

WE HAVE met the challenge of war. Shall we meet the challenge of peace?

This is the question uppermost in the minds of men everywhere who in suffering and hardship have stood out against ruthless aggression. The men of our armed forces, the masses of our citizens, our leaders, all want to be true to our heroes who have given so much, some even their lives, in this war for freedom. They want to be true, as well, to future generations on whom we have been forced to place a heavy burden as the price for their freedoms. Honestly, earnestly we want to garner from the sacrifices, hardships and losses which have gone into this war, the full fruits of victory, in a good peace. The foremost problem in post-war planning is how to secure for ourselves and all the world a just and lasting peace.

Recently representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China at Dumbarton Oaks formulated and presented to their governments broad tentative proposals for an international organization for "the maintenance of peace and security and the creation of conditions which make for peace." These proposals have been given to the public for full study and discussion by peoples of all countries. Our own Secretary of State has expressed the hope that

leaders of our national thought and opinion will discuss them in the spirit of constructive effort.

FREEDOM FROM HATRED, GREED

Public opinion in our country can exert a tremendous influence in making the peace and determining the manner of international collaboration for its maintenance. If public opinion is indifferent or uninformed, we shall run the risk of a bad peace and perhaps return to the tragedy of "power politics," which in the past divided nations and sowed the seeds of war. If public opinion is alert and informed, we can have a lasting peace and security. It is imperative that all our citizens recognize their responsibility in the making and maintenance of the peace. They must inform themselves on the issues and form their judgments in the light of sound reason and our Christian democratic traditions. They must free themselves from hatred, from distrust, from the spirit of mere expediency, from national greed and from indifference to right in the use of might, and they must form their judgments on the basis of stern objective realities.

This war came largely from bad education. It was not brought on by primitives or unlettered peoples. The contemporary philosophy which

asserts the right of aggression is the creation of scholars. Discarding moral principles and crowding God out of human life, scholars produced the monstrous philosophies which, embodied in political and social systems, enslave human reason and destroy the consciousness of innate human rights and duties. In these systems the notion of the common good is utterly distorted; it is no longer conceived as the consequence of the common enjoyment of rights and the common discharge of duties, but the creation of the caprice of a dictator or a group or a party. The gilded dreams of a new era, which these systems heralded, have proved to be a hideous nightmare. If we are to have a just and lasting peace, it must be the creation of a sane realism, which has a clear vision of the moral law, a reverent acknowledgment of God its Author, and a recognition of the oneness of the human race underlying all national distinctions.

ATLANTIC CHARTER, WITHOUT EQUIVOCATIONS

We have no confidence in a peace which does not carry into effect, without reservations or equivocations, the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We feel, too, that it should provide assistance for prostrate nations in reconstructing their economic, social, and political institutions. If justice is compromised, if unreasonable concessions are made to might, grievances will rankle in the bosom of aggrieved nations to endanger the peace of the world. If prostrate nations are not assisted in giving to their people fair economic opportunities, they will become the arena of civil strife and turmoil. No international organization will be able to maintain a peace which is unfair and unjust.

There is an international community of nations. God Himself has made the nations interdependent for their full life and growth. It is not therefore a question of creating an international community but of organizing it. To do this we must repudiate absolutely the tragic fallacies of "power politics" with its balance of power, spheres of influence in a system of puppet governments and the resort to war as a means of settling international difficulties.

MIGHT MUST YIELD TO LAW

After the last world war an attempt was made to organize the international community. It failed not because its objective was mistaken but because of inherent defects in its charter and more especially perhaps because the nations were not disposed to recognize their duty to work together for the common good of the world. International law must govern international relations. Might must be subordinated to law. An international institution, based on the recognition of an objective moral obligation and not on the binding force

of covenant alone, is needed for the preservation of a just peace and the promotion of international cooperation for the common good of the international community. The common good of every nation is inseparably connected with the common good of the international community.

The international institution must be universal. It must seek to include, with due regard to basic equality of rights, all the nations, large and small, strong and weak. Its constitution must be democratic. While it is reasonable to set up a Security Council with limited membership, this Council must not be an instrument for imperialistic domination by a few powerful nations. Before it every nation must stand on its rights and not on its power. It must not allow any nation to sit in judgment in its own case. Frankly it must recognize that for nations as well as individuals life is not static. It must therefore provide in its Charter for the revision of treaties in the interest of justice and the common good of the international community, as well as for the recognition of a people's coming of age in the family of nations.

STRONG NATIONS MUST HELP WEAK

The function of the international organization must be the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of international cooperation and the adoption of common policies for the solution of common economic, social, and other humanitarian problems. In the maintenance of peace it is reasonable that the organization have at its disposal resources for coercing outlaw nations even by military measures.

In fostering and promoting international cooperation it must seek to guarantee to the weak and poor nations economic opportunities which are necessary to give their peoples reasonable standards of living, and it must seek to prevent selfish monopolistic control of raw materials which are needed for the economic stability of other nations. Effective international cooperation lays definite duties on favored nations. No nation may view with unconcern conditions that permit millions of workers in any country to be without the opportunity to secure from their labor adequate family support. Nations rich in natural resources must remember that ownership of property never dispenses from the social obligations of stewardship. Nations gifted with inventive and productive genius are obligated to serve the reasonable needs of other nations. Nations should open, under effective guarantees, world lanes of commerce and world avenues of communication to all law abiding countries. Protective national legislation for legitimate national economic interests must not impede the flow of international commerce and the right social function of international exchange.

TEETH FOR WORLD COURT

In the international organization there should be a World Court to which justiciable disputes among nations must be submitted. Its authority should not be merely advisory but strictly judicial. A condition for the right functioning of this Court is the proper development and codification of international law. Competent international authority must enact into positive law the principles of the moral law in their international references, and to these will be added positive treaty provisions and the charter and legislation of the international organization.

The World Court should be empowered to render decisions in cases submitted to it either by any party in interest or by the international organization. It must have authority to refer its decisions to the international organization for execution. It would be useless to set up a World Court and either deny it the right to demand the execution of its decisions or make the execution of them subject to the discretion of the international organization. Nations which refuse to submit their international disputes which constitute a threat to the peace or the common good of the international community, should be treated by the international organization as outlaw nations. Moreover obligatory arbitration of international disputes which threaten world peace would mark a signal advance in international relations.

INSIST ON INNATE RIGHTS OF MAN

The international organization must never violate the rightful sovereignty of nations. Sovereignty is a right which comes from the juridical personality of a nation and which the international organization must safeguard and defend. However, national sovereignty may not be interpreted as absolving a nation from its obligations in the international community. Moreover even within the state, national sovereignty is limited by the innate rights of men and families. Since civil authority does not confer these God-given rights it may not violate them.

The ideology of a nation in its internal life is a concern of the international community. To reject this principle is tantamount to maintaining that the violation of the innate rights of men in a country by its own government has no relation to world peace. Just at this moment, in the interest of world peace, our nation is exerting itself to root out some ideologies which violate human rights in the countries we are liberating. We hold that if there is to be a genuine and lasting world peace, the international organization should demand as a condition of membership that every nation guarantee in law and respect in fact the innate

rights of men, families, and minority groups in their civil and religious life. Surely our generation should know that tyranny in any nation menaces world peace. A nation which refuses to accord to its own people the full enjoyment of innate human rights cannot be relied upon to cooperate in the international community for the maintenance of a peace which is based on the recognition of national freedom. Such a nation will pursue its own selfish international policies, while paying lip service to international cooperation.

FREE MEN, FREE NATIONS

We have it within our power to introduce a new era, the era for which peoples have been longing through the centuries, the era in which nations will live together in justice and charity. It is a Christian hope we want to realize, the hope of a world at peace, a world of sovereign states cooperating in assuring all men the full enjoyment of their rights, a world of free men and free nations with their freedom secured under law. War may come, but if our hope is realized it will be a war of punishment meted out to outlaw nations. Through all the sufferings and sacrifices of this war we have remembered and we recall today the words of our Chief Executive, written at its beginning: "We shall win this war and in victory we shall seek not vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations."

Signed by the members of the Administrative Board, N. C. W. C., in the names of the Bishops of the United States:

EDWARD MOONEY,
Archbishop of Detroit, Chairman.

SAMUEL A. STRITCH,
Archbishop of Chicago, Vice Chairman.

FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN,
Archbishop of New York, Secretary.

JOHN T. McNICHOLAS,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

JOHN GREGORY MURRAY,
Archbishop of St. Paul.

JOHN J. MITTY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

JOSEPH F. RUMMEL,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

JOHN F. NOLL,
Bishop of Fort Wayne.

KARL J. ALTER,
Bishop of Toledo.

JAMES H. RYAN,
Bishop of Omaha.

SILVER JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BISHOPS OF THE U. S.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States was held November 15 and 16 at the Catholic University of America with 103 members of the Hierarchy in attendance. Meetings of the Administrative Board, N. C. W. C., preceded and followed the general meeting of the Bishops. In addition to the usual numerous business matters on the agenda, the meeting was featured by a remarkable statement on international relationships which has been nationally acclaimed. A statement expressing concern for the religious welfare of Poland, the Baltic States, and neighboring lands, as well as one opposing immediate passage of universal compulsory military service, was issued as a resolution of the Bishops in session. Archbishop McNicholas read a memorial commemorating the silver jubilee of the Welfare Conference. These important documents are found in this issue of CATHOLIC ACTION (pp. 3-5, 7-9).

All the members of the Administrative Board were re-elected, and the Board itself again chose Archbishop Mooney as its chairman. To replace Bishop-elect Ready as general secretary of the Conference, the Board chose the Very Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, who has been assistant general secretary since coming to Washington in 1938.

Father James Lawler was reappointed as assistant to the general secretary.

The present Administrative Board is comprised of the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, chairman; the Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, vice chairman and treasurer; the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, secretary; the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati, episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the N. C. W. C. Legal Department; the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, episcopal chairman of the Department of Catholic Action Study; the Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, episcopal chairman of the Press Department; the Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations; the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, episco-

pal chairman of the Department of Social Action, and the Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Bishop of Omaha, episcopal chairman of the Youth Department.

The Administrative Board invited the Most Rev. Michael J. Ready, newly-named Bishop of Columbus and former general secretary of the N. C. W. C., to serve as an assistant bishop to the Board. He was assigned the office of assistant secretary.

Other assistant bishops are: The Most Rev. Thomas K. Gorman, Bishop of Reno, Press Department; the Most Rev. Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Charleston, Department of Lay Organizations; the Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Bishop of Providence, Department of Education; the Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Military Delegate, Department of Catholic Action Study; the Most Rev. Charles Hubert LeBlond, Bishop of St. Joseph, Department of Social Action; the Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, Bishop of Ogdensburg, Legal Department; the Most Rev. Richard O. Gerow, Bishop of Natchez, Youth Department; and the Most Rev. William D. O'Brien, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, assistant treasurer.

The general meeting also re-elected for another year the Archbishops and Bishops constituting the Bishops' Committee on the Propagation of the Faith, including: Archbishop Spellman, chairman; the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston; Archbishop Murray, Archbishop Rummel, and the Most Rev. Charles F. Buddy, Bishop of San Diego.

The Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, Bishop of Ogdensburg, was elected a member of the Bishops' Committee on Motion Pictures, succeeding the Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, who retired. Other members of this Committee are: the Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Bishop of Providence, chairman; the Most Rev. Joseph H. Albers, Bishop of Lansing, and Bishop Noll.

The Most Rev. Sidney M. Metzger, Bishop of El Paso, was elected a member of the Bishops' Committee on the Montezuma Seminary for the training of Mexican candidates for the priesthood. He succeeds the Most Rev. Peter L. Ireton, Co-

adjutor Bishop of Richmond, who retired. Other members of the Committee re-elected are: the Most Rev. John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie, chairman; the Most Rev. Edwin V. Byrne, Archbishop of Santa Fe; the Most Rev. Francis C. Kelley, Bishop of Oklahoma City and Tulsa; the Most Rev. James A. Griffin, Bishop of Springfield in Illinois; the Most Rev. Joseph H. Schlarman, Bishop of Peoria; and the Most Rev. William D. O'Brien, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago.

The Bishops' Committee on the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine was re-elected for another year as follows: the Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of Kansas City, chairman; Archbishop McNicholas, the Most Rev. Christian H. Winkelmann, Bishop of Wichita, and the Most Rev. James E. Kearney, Bishop of Rochester.

The Bishops' Committee on Decency in Literature also was re-elected. Its members are Bishop Noll, chairman; the Most Rev. Urban J. Vehr, Archbishop of Denver; the Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, Archbishop of Indianapolis; the Most Rev. Edward F. Hoban, Coadjutor Bishop of Cleveland; and the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago.

Archbishop Mooney was elected to replace Archbishop Rummel on the Committee of the North American College in Rome. The other members of the committee, who were re-elected, are: His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Archbishop Curley, Archbishop Spellman, Archbishop Mitty, Archbishop Stritch, and Bishop Ralph L. Hayes, Rector of the North American College.

POLAND AND THE BALTIC

The text of the statement of religious freedom in Poland and the Baltic reads as follows:

"The Bishops of the United States, in Christian solidarity share the sufferings, misery and fears of their brother Bishops, the clergy, the religious, and the faithful of all the war-torn countries of Europe. The circumstances of the moment excite in them a particular anxiety for the fate of religion among their fellow-Christians in Poland, the Baltic States and neighboring Catholic lands. They recall how centuries ago the Western Slav, later joined by the Lithuanians, associated themselves with the peoples of Europe in weaving and embellishing the fabric of Western Christian civilization. History records their heroic exploits in the defense of the West against Tartar and Moslem. Mighty tyrants enslaved them and even in their shackles they fought and bled in the sacred cause of freedom. Never losing their identity, they chose ever to shed martyr blood rather than

deny or dilute their Christian Faith. Cruel, inhuman aggressors are now heaping upon them frightful atrocities and unprecedented barbarities. The exercise of their religion is either denied them or is so thwarted as to be practically impossible. And dark fear is now in them that when our victory comes their hope for a better day with security in the enjoyment of their civil and religious freedoms will not be realized. To them the Bishops of the United States, with their clergy and people, extend deep sympathy with the prayerful hope that the strong, victorious nations in charity and justice will give them succor in their sufferings and the full enjoyment of their indisputable rights.

"American Catholics would ever resent their country's being made a party to the de-Christianization of historic Catholic peoples."

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

The resolution on compulsory military service reads:

"That the Administrative Board, N. C. W. C., opposes the *immediate* passage of a bill (either the Wadsworth-Gurney or May bill—H. R. 1806—H. R. 2947) looking towards compulsory military training of all the male youth of the United States on the grounds that:

- (a) this problem should not be settled until after the end of the war and we know what the international set-up shall be;
- (b) those now serving in the Army and Navy be given an opportunity to express their views on this measure before it is enacted;
- (c) military need can be effectively met by extension of the Selective Service Act until the end of the war."

SILVER JUBILEE TRIBUTE

Archbishop McNicholas' beautifully phrased tribute to the 25 years of service of the N. C. W. C. follows:

"Twenty-five years ago under the presidency of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, 93 Bishops of the United States assembled in these halls of the Catholic University for the purpose of planning annual meetings of the Bishops of our country. The initiative for this gathering was taken by Pope Benedict XV, in February, 1919, through his Representative, at the Golden Jubilee of the Episcopate of Cardinal Gibbons at which 77 Bishops were present. The Bishops were asked to take common counsel annually in order to find the best solutions of the many and grave problems facing them after the first World War. They were told by His Ex-

cellency, Archbishop Cerretti, that His Holiness looked to the Bishops of the United States for that initiative and courageous planning which would help the Church to overcome the pressing evils of the times and also enable her to build constructively for the expansion of religion.

"Five months before the Bishops convened in their first annual meeting, a quarter of a century ago, Pope Benedict XV, in April, 1919, addressed a letter to the American Episcopate in which His Holiness congratulated its members for taking the opportunity of the Golden Episcopal Jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons to discuss 'matters of the highest import for the welfare of both Church and country.' The Pope in this letter also expressed his satisfaction 'that a yearly meeting of all the Bishops shall be held,' and also that commissions 'appointed from among the Bishops . . . will report to their Episcopal brethren.' His Holiness continued: 'It is, indeed, wonderful how greatly the progress of Catholicism is favored by those frequent assemblies of Bishops, which our predecessors have more than once approved.' In concluding this memorable letter, the Pope charged the American Bishops with their tremendous responsibility in these words: 'Greater efforts are demanded of you than of all others, owing to the vast influence which you exercise among your people. Retaining, as they do, a most firm hold on the principles of reasonable liberty and of Christian civilization, they are destined to have the chief role in the restoration of peace and order, and in the reconstruction of human society on the basis of these same principles, when the violence of these tempestuous days shall have passed.'

"Twenty-five years ago the words of the Pope were an inspiration and a challenge to the Bishops of the United States. Many Prelates, as well as the first General Secretary, who worked untiringly to perfect the organization founded by the American Episcopate in 1919, have been called to their eternal reward.

"The achievements of 25 years, through the Departments and Episcopal Committees of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, have brought to the priests and the faithful a fuller realization that their particular labors however humble are a necessary service to advance the divine mission of the Church. The letters and statements issued either by the Administrative Board or by the general body of Bishops have done much to unify the thought of the Catholic body by making it realize its obligations to the parish, to the diocese, and to the Universal Church, with due regard for the spirit, conditions and opportunities of our country. The trials and sufferings of the Church in many parts of the world, during the past quarter

of a century, especially during the present war, the most cruel ever waged, have made our people suffer with their afflicted brethren in other parts of the world. The spirit of generosity manifested by our people in helping suffering humanity deserves the highest commendation.

"While the Conference of the Bishops has passed through trying days which tested its value to the Church and to our country, it is today stronger and better organized because of the trials. The field of Catholic Action is clearly defined and many worthy activities are encouraged.

"The Conference has brought our Bishops, priests, and laity in closer contact with the Holy See and has given them deeper insight into the apostolic and universal mission of the Church. The many commendations given by Popes Benedict XV, Pius XI, and His Holiness, our present Holy Father, to the Conference, express some fulfillment of the hopes of the Supreme Pontiffs for the organized activities of the American Bishops through annual meetings, and also encourage them to continue their indefatigable labors.

"The Conference, through its headquarters at the National Capital, has ever sought to render service to all dioceses and religious institutes of our country. It has been at once a clearinghouse, an exchange for varying judgments and opinions, a source of information, an agency to serve every Catholic cause, a medium of contact with our Government, and a unique center of Catholic thought and action which only future generations can fully evaluate.

"The national and international activities of the Conference, owing to the present global war are numberless. Decisions have to be made in fields where there are new applications of principles, where new courses have to be charted, new situations tested in the light of the noonday sun. The sanity of the Catholic faith, of Catholic principles, and of the Catholic position of the Conference so far has merited the praise of all informed and right-thinking men. The achievements of the Bishops, of the staff at the National Headquarters, of the priests and laity of our country, working in harmonious cooperation, might well be considered impossible if we were not witnesses of their realization.

"In prayerful confidence we express the hope that the Conference may be privileged to do much for the peace of our country when the warring nations end their present world conflict. Peace, prosperous and happy times will not come as the direct result of the cessation of hostilities. The best thought of patriotic men and the wisdom which comes only from reliance on prayer, as well as unrelenting labors, will be necessary to recon-

struct the war-ruined nations and to reestablish our own beloved country in the ways of happy homes, of reasonable prosperity, with love in our hearts for God and for all men. The cessation of war and the beginning of peace will be another

serious challenge to the Conference. God grant that it may meet it and thereby render a notable service to Church and country."

The full text of the Peace Statement of the Bishops is found on pp. 3-5 of this issue.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS IN ATTENDANCE AT 1944 ANNUAL MEETING

The Most Rev. Archbishop Francis J. L. Beckman, Dubuque; Edwin V. Byrne, Santa Fe; Michael J. Curley, Baltimore and Washington; Richard J. Cushing, Boston; John J. Glennon, St. Louis; Robert E. Lucey, San Antonio; John T. McNicholas, O.P., Cincinnati; John J. Mitty, San Francisco; Edward Mooney, Detroit; John Gregory Murray, St. Paul; Henry P. Rohlman, Coadjutor of Dubuque; Joseph E. Ritter, Indianapolis; Francis J. Spellman, New York; Samuel A. Stritch, Chicago; Urban J. Vehr, Denver; and Thomas J. Walsh, Newark.

The Most Rev. Bishops Joseph H. Albers, Lansing; Karl J. Alter, Toledo; Henry Althoff, Belleville; Robert J. Armstrong, Sacramento; Peter W. Bartholome, Coadjutor of St. Cloud; Gerald T. Bergan, Des Moines; Leo Binz, Coadjutor of Winona; Thomas A. Boland, Auxiliary of Newark; Stanislaus V. Bona, Grand Island; John J. Boylan, Rockford; Matthew F. Brady, Burlington.

William O. Brady, Sioux Falls; Joseph A. Burke, Auxiliary of Buffalo; Christopher E. Byrne, Galveston; James E. Cassidy, Fall River; William J. Condon, Great Falls; Francis R. Cotton, Owensboro; Augustine A. Danglmayr, Auxiliary of Dallas; Daniel F. Desmond, Alexandria; Bernard T. Espelage, O.F.M., Gallup; Bartholomew J. Eustace, Camden; Edmond J. FitzMaurice, Wilmington.

Laurence J. FitzSimon, Amarillo; Albert L. Fletcher, Auxiliary of Little Rock; Walter A. Foery, Syracuse; John Mark Gannon, Erie; Daniel J. Gercke, Tucson; Richard O. Gerow, Natchez; Thomas K. Gorman, Reno; James A. Griffin, Springfield in Illinois; William A. Griffin, Trenton; Richard T. Guilfoyle, Altoona; Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids; William J. Hafey, Scranton.

Ralph L. Hayes, Rector, North American College, Rome; Edmond Heelan, Sioux City; Edward G. Hettinger, Auxiliary of Columbus;

Duane G. Hunt, Salt Lake; Joseph P. Hurley, St. Augustine; Peter L. Ireton, Coadjutor of Richmond; Jules B. Jeanmard, Lafayette; James E. Kearney, Rochester; Raymond A. Kearney, Auxiliary of Brooklyn.

Francis P. Keough, Providence; Louis B. Kucera, Lincoln; Hugh L. Lamb, Auxiliary of Philadelphia; Charles Hubert LeBlond, St. Joseph; George L. Leech, Harrisburg; William T. McCarty, C.S.S.R., Military Delegate; Bryan J. McEntegart, Ogdensburg; James A. McFadden, Youngstown; Eugene J. McGuinness, Raleigh; J. Francis A. McIntyre, Auxiliary of New York; Thomas H. McLaughlin, Paterson.

John M. McNamara, Auxiliary of Baltimore and of Washington; Francis J. Magner, Marquette; Sidney M. Metzger, El Paso; Aloisius J. Muench, Fargo; William F. Murphy, Saginaw; John F. Noll, Fort Wayne; Henry J. O'Brien, Auxiliary of Hartford; William D. O'Brien, Auxiliary of Chicago; William P. O'Connor, superior; Edwin V. O'Hara, Kansas City; Gerald P. O'Hara, Savannah-Atlanta; John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Military Delegate.

George J. Rehring, Auxiliary of Cincinnati; James H. Ryan, Omaha; Vincent J. Ryan, Bismarck; Joseph H. Schlarman, Peoria; Paul C. Schulte, Leavenworth; Ambrose J. Senyshyn, O.S.B.M., Auxiliary of Ukrainian Greek Rite; Gerald Shaughnessy, S.M., Seattle; James J. Sweeney, Honolulu; John J. Swint, Wheeling; Basil Tackach, Pittsburgh, Greek Rite; Frank A. Thill, Concordia; Thomas J. Toolen, Mobile.

Emmet M. Walsh, Charleston; Thomas A. Welch, Duluth; Charles D. White, Spokane; Joseph C. Willging, Pueblo; Aloysius J. Willinger, C.S.S.R., Ponce, Puerto Rico; Christian H. Winkelmann, Wichita; Stephen S. Woznicki, Auxiliary of Detroit; and James P. Davis, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

EPISCOPAL REPORTS

ON N. C. W. C.

Resumes of 1942-43 Reports of the Departments
of the Welfare Conference to the Annual General
Meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the
United States

AT THE general meeting of the Archbishops of the United States, held this year at the Catholic University of America on November 15 and 16, the reports of activities during the past fiscal year—1942-43—were presented as usual by the episcopal chairmen of the respective departments of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. In the following pages will be found brief resumes of the reports of the various chairmen.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ARCHBISHOP MOONEY, *Chairman*

THROUGH the Bishops' War Emergency and Relief Committee, the Conference has brought relief in the form of funds for clothing, food, medical supplies, etc., to thousands of hapless victims of the war. Most of these funds have been placed in the hands of Our Holy Father to be used at his discretion. Needless to say, His Holiness has constantly expressed his deepest gratitude through the Cardinal Secretary of State for such generous expressions of filial piety and Christian charity. The policy of the Bishops to continue and increase their material assistance to the Holy Father during the war years has proved to be most providential.

The Conference continued to lend its services to all Government departments in cooperation with the war effort. It has shown its willingness to serve on advisory committees dealing with manpower shortages, child delinquency, housing projects, consumers' problems, venereal disease programs, etc. Relationships with administrative offices in our Government have been good. In general, this contact with Government offices and bureaus is one of N. C. W. C.'s greatest services to the Church in our country. In matters of lesser importance, too, the N. C. W. C. has consistently indicated that, whenever possible, its services are at the disposal of the Government.

The importance of Latin America in international affairs continues to be reflected at N. C. W. C. headquarters. Correspondence with individuals and organizations both in the United States and in Latin America bearing on Inter-American affairs grows apace.

Among the factors to which, in some measure, this development may be traced are the following:

- (1) the wide dissemination of *Noticias Cato-*

licas in both the Spanish and Portuguese languages;

- (2) the grave concern in Latin America over the activities of Protestant groups from North America;
- (3) the general demand for information about and closer contact with Catholic life and activities in the United States; and
- (4) the publication of the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis* which has brought the N. C. W. C. more widely to the attention of Church authorities all over Latin America.

The plight of Rome continued to be a source of deep concern until June 5. Until the Allies took over that city repeated efforts were made to impress upon our Government the importance of not jeopardizing the United States' prestige and the confidence of peoples throughout the world by making Rome a battle-ground. A letter addressed to Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, and signed by the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Administrative Board, together with the Cardinal Archbishop of Philadelphia, publicly expressed the anxiety of the Bishops of the United States concerning the imminent battle for Rome. At no time during the campaign for Rome were Government authorities unaware of the Bishops' attitude toward an all-out campaign that would bring devastation to the Eternal City. Besides direct negotiations with the Government, the Catholic press richly deserves praise for keeping the subject not only before the people but also before those who would be directly responsible for devastating tactics. Lastly, the prayers and devotions of our Catholic people were, perhaps, the most efficacious instrument of all efforts in this matter.

The Bishops of France also received deepest sympathy and assurances of prayers and continued petitions to the military authorities to question the lasting worthwhileness of indiscriminate bombing.

N. C. W. C. has just completed its first year as publisher of *Acta Apostolicae Sedis*. This commission from the Holy See was occasioned by difficulties of distribution brought on by the war and allows N. C. W. C. to solicit subscriptions in North and South America, Australia, India, China and New Zealand. Thus far, N. C. W. C. has served over 1,600 subscribers, most of whom are in the United States and whose freely given commendations have been a source of gratification to N. C. W. C. To date, 38 countries are now being served by N. C. W. C. in this matter.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

The report of the Bureau of Immigration pointed out that "The customary war-induced demands upon the service of our Bureau of Immigration continued at a steady pace throughout the past year. The migration picture was changing constantly as new military and political situations developed. Government regulations regarding travel—both our own and those of foreign countries—were complex and strictly applied. The Bureau had to be continually on the alert so as to give accurate advice in the numerous inquiries and the best attention to the important matters entrusted to its handling. Also, at no time were the various offices able to keep abreast of the ordinary requests received from day to day by way of personal visits and letters. More than 9,000 immigrants and emigrants were assisted at the ports

and the extent of the daily routine can be judged somewhat by the fact that on June 30, 1944, the Bureau's three offices were giving attention to 3,692 problem cases then pending and involving 3,987 persons."

"The government authorities have given excellent cooperation. Lacking this fine relationship which has stemmed from a general recognition of our honesty of purpose, our expert knowledge of the practices involved and the personal integrity of our representatives, the extensive accomplishments with present limited resources would not have become possible."

BUSINESS OFFICE

Activities featured in the report of the Business Office were headed by the distribution of 256,268 pamphlets during the reported year. Twenty-three titles of Encyclicals by Popes Leo XIII, Pius X, Pius XI, and Pius XII appear on the N. C. W. C. Publications list and of these 66,298 copies were distributed. In the field of international peace, distribution totaled 35,962 pamphlets. Most popular pamphlets in this field were *Pius XII and Peace 1939-44* which includes excerpts from Papal documents of the past five years, *The Papal Peace Program* by Most. Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago and *Peace Points of Pope Pius XII* by Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Bishop of Omaha.

Regular Business Office functions reported on were publications printing and distribution, building operation and maintenance, supplies and equipment procurement and varied mimeograph, addressograph and other services to the departments of N. C. W. C.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ARCHBISHOP McNICHOLAS, *Chairman*

DURING 1944 Catholic education continued to serve the nation at war. Wartime facts were brought to the attention of school administrators. Programs in connection with Selective Service registration, pre-flight training in aeronautics, and secondary school credit for educational experience in military service were carried out with the cooperation of school authorities.

Routine information to school superintendents included a summary of elementary school statistics, the American Education Week Program for Catholic schools, and current facts about school legislation.

The Department of Education continued to cooperate with the U. S. Treasury Department in promoting the sales of war bonds and stamps in Catholic schools. An analysis of sales reports from

the schools of 72 dioceses showed sales in the amount of \$60,058,956.02.

The complete statistics for the school term 1941-42 were published during the year. The survey showed a total of 2,587,124 students enrolled in 10,553 Catholic schools of all classifications, staffed by 99,488 teachers. Compared with the figures for 1940, the year of the last previous survey, the 1942 results showed a gain of 94, or .9 per cent, in the total number of Catholic schools; a gain of 2,024, or 2.1 per cent, in the total number of instructors; and a gain of 2,663, or .1 per cent, in the total number of students in attendance.

The Inter-American Collaboration Section of the Department of Education, in its fourth year of operation, carried on the work of securing scholarships for Latin American students in the

Catholic colleges and universities of the United States and of supplying qualified candidates for these scholarships. For the year 1944-45 Catholic colleges and universities offered 181 scholarships for Latin American students. The total monetary value of these scholarships was \$72,286.

The Teachers' Registration Section of the Department was affected, naturally, by the war. Since industry and government were in direct competition with education and since the former offered more attractive salaries, there was less demand for teaching positions. However, 160 applicants for teaching positions were registered, which is 47 more than registered last year.

The Library Section continues to answer information requests, and to serve schools and teachers

generally. Letters received by mail indicate a real need for book lists of many kinds. A suggested compilation was begun some months ago, parts of which have been prepared and sent to priests and parish organizations.

Plans to meet post-war educational problems are being formulated. Among these problems are rehabilitation courses for returning veterans. Universities, colleges and secondary schools are adjusting their curricula in order to prepare veterans for successful Christian life and profitable employment. Serious consideration is being given to education's part in planning for international education. The faith and learning of war-devastated countries must be preserved. It remains for Catholic education to determine its part in the program.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

ARCHBISHOP RUMMEL, *Chairman*

THE Selective Training and Service Administration, in providing men for an army of 12,000,000 in active service, approached the limit of available men. The appointment of thousands of priests for chaplaincy service called for an expansion in the seminaries. In the search for recruits for the armed services, the provisions of the Act exempting students preparing for the ministry have been reexamined with a view to tightening the conditions for exemption. The Legal Department, in conferences with these Administrators, has been successful in defending the diocesan seminaries and similar institutions conducted by religious orders for the training of their members.

The Manpower Commission, having exhausted available workers, both men and women, was forced to import many thousands of laborers from Mexico and other adjacent territories under contract. Vast new centers of population sprang up in the vicinity of war industries. Facilities for welfare and health services had to be improvised. Funds for these facilities, available under the Lanham Act, were required to supplement the generosity of civic and church groups. Catholic hospital facilities were expanded and some new hospitals were erected. Medical and Engineering colleges, and schools for the training of nurses were called upon to provide personnel for the engineers and medical corps of the Army and Navy. The Legal Department cooperated with Catholic institutions and with governmental agencies in meeting this need.

Church services have been recognized as essential.

In its search for new sources of revenue, the Treasury has reexamined legal provisions providing for the exemption of religious bodies from

the payment of tax on income. The Legal Department has been successful in defending Catholic institutions.

In this connection, the religious vow of poverty was challenged as a basis for exemption. The Legal Department, in cooperation with canonists and religious orders, found in this an opportunity to clarify official thinking with regard to the true nature of religious vows. In cooperation with the Treasury Department, there has been produced a new ruling which, based on the canonical definitions and pertinent court findings, recognizes the vow of poverty.

Restriction of the use of critical materials during the war has presented many difficulties for the equipment and expansion of facilities for educational, charitable and even religious activities. The Legal Department, in a multitude of cases, has cooperated with the War Production Board in arriving at just decisions which have facilitated necessary purchases of equipment and supplies, the construction of new and the expansion of existing facilities.

Social Security legislation pending before Congressional committees, though not debated on the floors of Congress, has been receiving earnest consideration. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill is probably too controversial in several of its provisions to win approval. Other legislation affecting unemployment compensation insurance, the extension of the coverage and benefits of Old Age and Survivors Insurance and the Public Assistance program will probably be taken up by the present Congress. The Legal Department has continued to cooperate with the Catholic Hospital Association, the Catholic Educational Association, the National Conference of Catholic Charities and with a large number of non-Catholic religious and

secular agencies in an attempt to develop acceptable social security legislation.

A bill to provide for Federal Aid to Education has been reported out in the Senate by the Committee on Education and Labor and an attempt to enact this legislation before the adjournment of the present Congress is to be anticipated. The Equal Rights Amendment, for the time being, appears to be shelved. Reorganization of the chaplaincy service for veterans in homes and hospitals

under the Veterans Administration has been under consideration. The Department has cooperated with non-Catholic groups for the discussion of this proposal.

The Department cooperated with other Catholic and non-Catholic groups before the Committee on Ways and Means to secure the exemption of religious, educational and charitable agencies from the onerous obligation to file annual returns of income.

PRESS DEPARTMENT

ARCHBISHOP MURRAY, *Chairman*

THE Catholic press of the United States "stands on the threshold of a whole new era." Archbishop Murray made this statement in advising the members of the American Hierarchy that the *N. C. W. C. News Service* "must not only keep pace with this progress, but keep ahead of it." The News Service is rounding out a quarter of a century of solid progress. It faces one of the greatest challenges it has ever been called upon to meet.

His Excellency spoke of "the strong advance of Catholic news to the fore and our part in this development." He showed that not only have Catholic publications increased greatly in numbers and multiplied their circulations since the inauguration of the *N. C. W. C. News Service*, but that the secular press has increased the amount of space given to and the importance attached to religious news. "Our service," said His Excellency, "despite its previous limitations, today enjoys in many respects the highest prestige it has ever had."

The "unprecedented step of importance" taken by the *N. C. W. C. News Service* during the year in the sending of Burke Walsh, assistant director, overseas as a war correspondent to report firsthand the liberation of Rome and the ensuing months in the Eternal City, gave the Catholic press "a steady stream of information on the activities of the Holy See," and greatly enhanced the prestige of the Catholic press and the News Service.

Asserting that he confidently expected "sympathetic consideration" by the Bishops, Archbishop Murray sketched the forward steps envisaged by the *N. C. W. C. News Service* to meet the "pressure from multiplied interests in Catholic news."

These plans include not only the extension but also the intensification and further coordination of the Service's news coverage network both abroad and at home, while at the same time striving for a greater flexibility of organization that will permit the instantaneous arrangement of personnel to meet shifting pressures on the ever-changing news front.

Five new Catholic publications were launched in the last year—a diocesan organ of a new diocese; a labor paper; a magazine for school children; a quarterly dealing with vocations, and a quarterly of inter-American history. The *N. C. W. C. News Service* obtained five new subscribers—four newspapers and one magazine, three in this country and two in Canada. The News Service is now going to subscribers in 32 countries.

Noticias Catolicas, the Spanish-language service issued by the *N. C. W. C. Press Department*, made progress last year in a peculiarly difficult time. "The great value of this service is to bring the Catholic body of the United States and of the Latin American countries into closer touch; thus producing amity and cooperation through informing the various peoples concerning what their neighbors in this hemisphere are doing, while at the same time providing general Catholic news. Approximately 600,000 words of this material were incorporated into the *Noticias Catolicas* dispatches in the last year.

"It is particularly interesting to note that out of 1,582 dispatches, 409, or more than one-fourth, dealt with Catholic life in the United States, thereby carrying word to Latin America of the varied and vigorous Catholic activity in this country."

SOCIAL ACTION DEPARTMENT

BISHOP ALTER, *Chairman*

THE Social Action Department reported under the headings of Industrial Relations, International Peace, Minorities, *N. C. W. C. Study Club Committee*, Family Life, Rural Life and Miscellaneous Activities.

Among the activities reported were the following:

Industrial Relations—Six regional Industrial Conferences; four priests conferences, two of

(Turn to page 16)

Only six years after his consecration as second Bishop of Crookston, death has claimed the Most Reverend John H. Peschges. Archbishop Murray of Saint Paul offered the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem, with the Most Reverend Joseph Busch, Bishop of Saint Cloud, expressing the sympathy of the Holy Father, the Apostolic Delegate, and the Bishops to the bereaved people and clergy of Crookston. May his soul rest in peace!

Apostolic Delegation Announces Extraordinary Ecclesiastical News

Coinciding with the close of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops came two days of unparalleled announcements from the Apostolic Delegation regarding changes and new appointments.

The announcements included the erection by His Holiness Pope Pius XII of a new ecclesiastical province and three new dioceses; the naming of five new Bishops; and the transfer of three Bishops to new sees.

NEW PROVINCE

His Holiness has separated the State of Indiana from the Ecclesiastical Province of Cincinnati and has erected Indiana into the Ecclesiastical Province of Indianapolis. Suffragan Sees of the Archdiocese of Indianapolis will be the Diocese of Fort Wayne, and the newly-erected Dioceses of Lafayette in Indiana and Evansville. The Most Reverend Joseph E. Ritter, presently Bishop of Indianapolis, has been raised to archiepiscopal dignity and is now the first Archbishop of Indianapolis.

The three new dioceses are: Lafayette in Indiana, Evansville (Indiana) and Steubenville (Ohio).

Because of the previously existing Diocese of Lafayette, Louisiana, the official name of the new diocese in Indiana will be "Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana." It is detached in its entirety from the Diocese of Fort Wayne, and includes the following 24 counties: Newton, Jasper, Pulaski, Fulton, Benton, White, Case, Miami, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Howard, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Fountain, Montgomery, Clinton, Tipton, Boone, Hamilton, Madison, Delaware and Randolph.

The Church of St. Mary, in the City of Lafayette, is designated as Cathedral for the new diocese.

The new Diocese of Evansville is made up of territory dismembered from the Diocese of Indianapolis, and will comprise the following counties: Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Davies, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Posey, Vandenburgh, Warlick, and Spencer. In the last-mentioned county, the township of Harrison remains in the Indianapolis Archdiocese, because of the Monastery of St. Meinrad located there.

The Church of the Assumption, in the City of Evansville, has been designated as Cathedral of the new diocese.

The State of Ohio has been constituted a distinct Ecclesiastical Province, subsequently to the erection of the Archdiocese of Indianapolis and the Province of Indiana. The area of the Cincinnati Province will henceforth comprise all and only the State of Ohio.

Simultaneously with the creation of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ohio, the Holy Father has erected the new Diocese of Steubenville, Ohio. Its territory will include the following counties, which are cut off from the Diocese of Columbus: Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe, Morgan, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia and Lawrence.

The Diocese of Columbus, in turn, will receive the fol-

Month by Month

lowing territory from the present Archdiocese of Cincinnati: the counties of Hardin, Marion, Union, Madison, and Fayette, and those portions of Pickaway, Ross, Pike, and Scioto Counties which are presently part of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati.

Pope Pius has designated the Church of the Holy Name, in Steubenville, as Cathedral of the new Diocese of Steubenville. The late Bishop James Joseph Hartley of Columbus was at one time pastor of this church.

FIVE NEW BISHOPS NAMED; THREE OTHERS TRANSFERRED TO NEW SEES

The five Bishops-elect are:

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, has been named Bishop of Columbus.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John George Bennett, pastor of St. Joseph's parish, Garrett, Ind., has been named first Bishop of the newly-erected Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Henry Joseph Grimmelsman, rector of the Pontifical College Josephinum at Worthington, Ohio, has been named first Bishop of the newly-erected Diocese of Evansville, Ind.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. William Theodore Mulloy, pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral, Fargo, N. Dak., has been named Bishop of Covington, Ky.

The Rev. Edward Francis Ryan, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, West Roxbury, Boston, has been named Bishop of Burlington.

Transfers of Bishops made by the Holy Father and announced through the Apostolic Delegation, affect dioceses in New England, the South and the Middle West.

The Most Rev. Ralph L. Hayes, Titular Bishop of Hieropolis and rector of the North American College in Rome, has been named Bishop of Davenport.

The Most Rev. Matthew F. Brady, Bishop of Burlington,

CATHOLIC ACTION—MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF

"We have grouped together, under the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the various agencies by which the cause of religion is furthered. Each of these, continuing its own special work in its chosen field, will now derive additional support through general cooperation."

—From the 1919 Pastoral Letter of the
Archbishops and Bishops of the U. S.

N. C. W. C. ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

MOST REV. EDWARD MOONEY, Archbishop of Detroit, chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Executive Department; MOST REV. SAMUEL A. STRITCH, Archbishop of Chicago, vice chairman of the Administrative Board and treasurer; MOST REV. FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, Archbishop of New York, secretary of the Administrative Board; MOST REV. JOHN T. McNICHOLAS, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati, episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; MOST REV. JOSEPH F. RUMMEL, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the Legal Department; MOST REV. JOHN J. MITTY, Archbishop of San Francisco, episcopal chairman of the Department of Catholic Action Study; MOST REV. JOHN GREGORY MURRAY, Archbishop of St. Paul, episcopal chairman of the Press Department;

Vt., has been named Bishop of the neighboring Diocese of Manchester, N. H.

The Most Rev. Eugene J. McGuinness, Bishop of Raleigh, has been named Titular Bishop of Ilium and Coadjutor to the Most Rev. Francis C. Kelley, Bishop of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

Bishop-elect Ready, whose long and distinguished service with the National Catholic Welfare Conference, central agency of the Catholic Bishops of the United States, has made him known throughout the country, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 9, 1893, the son of Michael T. and the late Mary (Ellis) Ready. He was reared in Ohio, whither his family moved in his childhood, made his collegiate studies at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa., and later attended St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, and St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1918, and did parish work in two Ohio cities and taught in the Cathedral Latin School, Cleveland, before being made director of the Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith in the Diocese of Cleveland, in 1927. He was named assistant general secretary of the N. C. W. C. in 1931, and became general secretary in 1936. He was named a Papal Chamberlain in 1934 and a Domestic Prelate in 1937.

Bishop-elect Bennett, who will head the new Diocese of Lafayette in Indiana, has been pastor of St. Joseph's parish, Garrett, Ind., since 1927 and dean of the Fort Wayne Deanery since 1941. He was born at Dunnington, Ind., January 20, 1891, the son of the late John Henry and Magdalena Martha Schilling Bennett. He attended St. Joseph's College, Collegeville, and St. Meinrad's Seminary in Indiana, and was ordained June 27, 1914, by the late Bishop Alerding in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Fort Wayne. Before going to Garrett as pastor, he was assistant pastor of St. Patrick's parish in Fort Wayne. He has served the Diocesan Curia as *Defensor Vinculi* since 1929.

Bishop-elect Grimmelsman of Evansville, Ind., comes from the neighboring State of Ohio. For the last 12 years,

he has been rector of the Pontifical College Josephinum, at Worthington, in the Columbus Diocese. He was born December 22, 1890, the son of the late G. Henry and Frances E. Ronnebaum Grimmelsman, both natives of Cincinnati. He was educated at St. Gregory's Seminary in his home town, St. Joseph's College at Rensselaer, Ind., Mt. St. Mary's at Norwood, Ohio, and Innsbruck University in Austria. He was ordained by the late Archbishop Moeller in Holy Family Church, Cincinnati, August 15, 1915. He then continued his studies at the Catholic University of America and returned to Innsbruck in 1928 to receive the S.T.D. degree. From 1920 until he became rector of the Josephinum in 1932, Bishop-elect Grimmelsman was professor of Sacred Scripture at Mt. St. Mary Seminary of the West.

Monsignor Mulloy, the new Bishop-elect of Covington—a Diocese left vacant by the death last January of Bishop Howard—comes from Fargo, N. Dak. He was born at Ardoch, N. Dak., November 9, 1892, the son of the late William James and Margaret Ann Doyle Mulloy. He was educated at St. Boniface College, Manitoba, Canada, and St. Paul's Seminary at St. Paul, Minn., and was ordained in his home parish, St. John the Evangelist at Grafton, N. Dak., June 7, 1916, by the late Bishop O'Reilly. He served various parishes in the Fargo Diocese before becoming pastor of the Cathedral and diocesan superintendent of Education in 1938. He has also served as diocesan director of the Rural Life Bureau, and as president of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, editor of *Catholic Action News* and one of the editors of "Manifesto on Rural Life," and has directed social action among Mexican workers in the Diocese.

Bishop-elect Ryan of Burlington goes to a See made vacant by the transfer of Bishop Brady to Manchester. Bishop-elect Ryan was born at Lynn, Mass., March 10, 1879, the son of the late Simon and Mary Breen Ryan. He attended Boston College before going to the North American College at Rome, where he was ordained, August 10, 1905. In addition to parish work at West Concord and West Roxbury, he has served as Massachusetts State Chaplain to the Catholic Daughters of America and locally as chaplain to the Knights of Columbus.

Bishop Hayes, the new Ordinary of Davenport, was born in Pittsburgh, September 21, 1884, was named Bishop of Helena on June 23, 1933. Two years later, he was transferred to a titular See and appointed rector of the North American College, where he had been ordained in 1909. He returned to the United States in the summer of 1940 after the College had been closed, all of its students having returned to this country as a result of the war. The See of Davenport has been vacant since its Bishop, the Most Rev. Henry P. Rohlman, last July was elevated to titular Archiepiscopal rank and named Coadjutor to the Most Rev. Francis J. L. Beckman, Archbishop of Dubuque.

Bishop Brady was born at Waterbury, Conn., January 15, 1893. He has been Bishop of Burlington since July 30, 1938, and now succeeds Bishop Peterson, who died last March. World War I interrupted Bishop Brady's studies at the American College of Louvain, Belgium, but he was ordained at Hartford in 1916 and became an Army chaplain in 1918.

When Bishop McGuinness was consecrated Bishop of Raleigh by His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty in the Philadelphia Cathedral, December 21, 1937, the sermon was preached by Bishop Kelley, whose Coadjutor he now becomes. Both have had important roles with the Catholic Church Extension Society—Bishop Kelley as president and Bishop McGuinness as first vice president and general secretary—and both are noted writers. Before going to Chicago to join the headquarters staff of the Extension Society in 1919,

(Continued on page 25)

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

MOST REV. JOHN F. NOLL, Bishop of Fort Wayne, episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations; **MOST REV. KARL J. ALTER**, Bishop of Toledo, episcopal chairman of the Department of Social Action; and the **MOST REV. JAMES H. RYAN**, Bishop of Omaha, episcopal chairman of the Department of Youth.

VERY REV. MSGR. HOWARD J. CARROLL, S.T.D.
General Secretary

REV. JAMES LAWLER
Assistant to the General Secretary

REV. PAUL F. TANNER
Editor

Opinions expressed in articles published in this magazine are to be regarded as those of the respective contributors. They do not necessarily carry with them the formal approval of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

which were labor school conferences; a monthly news letter going to 800 priests; lecture tours arranged for two European leaders of the Catholic social movement; first steps towards the cooperative writing of texts for the labor schools; assistance to labor schools; the seventh annual women's Institute on Industry; consultation work with the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Foreign Economic Policy; the labor movement; business organizations; the U. S. Children's Bureau; the National Planning Association; the addition of three to make our publication list some 75 titles on industrial relations; serving as consultant for the N. C. W. C. Committee on Industry; writing and lecturing; consultation on amendments to the new Social Security Bill.

International Peace—Helped to formulate, secured Catholic signatures, and popularized "The Pattern for Peace" both directly and by helping several other national organizations to do so; served as consultant to the National Council of Catholic Women and the National Federation of Catholic College Students by assisting in programs of work and also by keeping in touch with the faculty advisers of the latter; served as executive office of the Catholic Association for International Peace; added three new publications to a list of some 50 on international peace and three statements on current happenings; sent a monthly news letter to some 1,000; distributed some 45,000 pamphlets and leaflets; held some dozen meetings; served on committees of two general peace associations; brought up to date the pamphlet edition of Pope Pius XII's Statements on Peace; collected

a list of Catholics with foreign background for use by the War Relief Services—N. C. W. C.

Minority Groups—Conducted the first general seminar on the Spanish-Speaking of the Southwest and West attended by some 90 especially invited leaders from the whole area and dealing with the whole of the problem—parish life, lay organizations, education, community houses, juvenile delinquency, economic conditions and remedies; published and distributed the reports of the meeting; secured further financial help for a second meeting in Denver in the next report-year; held two special conferences on the Negro in industry; kept in touch with the national leaders of colored and inter-racial organizations, assisted some of them and kept in touch with the movement for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee; secured two publications on racism.

Family Life—Held a large national Family Life Conference at Catholic University, the report of which was widely circularized and publicized; added three publications to the list; distributed some 35,000 pamphlets, books, booklets and some 35,000 copies of the *Family Life Monthly*; kept in touch with the movements for and against good family life and fought for the one and against the other.

Rural Life—Worked largely through the Catholic Rural Life Conference which held a large convention, worked with the diocesan Rural Life Directors and organized them into a separate conference, held rural life schools, inaugurated a free Apostolate Library service for children, and issued a statement of principles and methods for post-war rural life.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS DEPARTMENT

BISHOP NOLL, *Chairman*

AS usual, the reports of the work of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women—coordinate units of the Lay Organizations Department—were presented to the Bishops by the chairman, Bishop Noll.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN

The activities of the National Council of Catholic Men continue to exhibit an encouraging growth as reflected in its annual report to the meeting of the Bishops. A new activity of importance was assumed during the reported year—a nationwide radio program, the Hour of Faith.

During the year reported, one new Diocesan Council of Catholic Men (La Crosse) was added to the affiliates of the National Council and in October the Toledo Council was reorganized.

Diocesan Councils now actively affiliated are: Detroit, San Antonio, Belleville, Boise, Great Falls, Kansas City, La Crosse, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, St. Augustine, Spokane, Toledo, and the Gary Deanery of Fort Wayne.

N. C. C. M. has continued to assist with the work of the National Organization for Decent Literature. The list of magazines disapproved by N. O. D. L. have been revised to eliminate magazines which has been brought into conformity with the N. O. D. L. Code, and to include magazines which have failed to conform to the Code.

Pamphlets furnished by N. C. C. M. and distributed by local societies who purchase them for distribution to selected mailing list of local non-Catholics, and the publication of Catholic Information columns in secular newspapers, are the two

means whereby the Narberth Movement endeavors to spread Catholic truth.

The year ending March 2, 1944, marked the close of the Catholic Hour's fourteenth year on the air. The number of stations carrying the Catholic Hour during the current year was 89. It is estimated that at least 20 per cent of all audience mail comes from non-Catholics.

On June 23, 1943, the Blue Network, Inc., made an offer of time from 11.30 to 12 noon on Sundays for the presentation of the Hour of Faith. The program is characterized by informality—a chattey, carpet-slipper sort of talk in a musical setting that is neither high-brow nor stiffly religious. The inaugural program was broadcast October 17, 1943, with the N. C. C. M. Episcopal Chairman, the N. C. C. M. President, and Mr. Philips Carlin, vice president of the Blue Network, as speakers, over a chain of 26 stations. It is a testimony to the appeal of the program that at the close of the reported year it was being broadcast over 41 stations.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

From the almost complete absorption of its members in wartime activities the National Council of Catholic Women notes a return to those interests which are fundamental to the building of a strong Christian society.

The union of Catholic women's societies through affiliation with the National Council, the continued support of the National Catholic School of Social Service, and the promotion of Christian family life claimed the attention of N. C. C. W. during the past year.

A campaign to increase affiliation with the National Council, though incomplete, shows a growth in organization, with affiliations now numbering 68 diocesan councils, 18 national organizations, 7 state organizations and 93 affiliated organizations in dioceses where N. C. C. W. is not established. N. C. C. W. is today receiving increased evidence by secular organizations and government agencies of its recognition as the medium through which Catholic women may be reached, being informed of or invited to have representa-

tion at practically every meeting concerned with women's interests. Representation has been had at such meetings as the White House Conference on "How women may share in post-war policy making," Commission on Children in Wartime, War Production Board Salvage Program, National Housing Administration Home Use Conference, Senatorial Subcommittee Hearings on Juvenile Delinquency, and numerous others.

Efforts in behalf of the National Catholic School of Social Service were concentrated in a War Savings Stamp Campaign in all dioceses of the country, with the resultant realization of a fund of \$140,105.75. The School marked the completion of its twenty-third year with a total enrollment of 109 students, 68 fulltime, 53 resident, 10 Latin-American. Twelve scholarships were provided by the Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief in preparation for war social service in Poland.

The N. C. C. W. made the welfare of the family the basic consideration of each of its 17 national committees. Full cooperation was given the National Family Life Conference and 42 diocesan council and 2 state council conventions based their deliberations in whole or in part on the family. A new page, the Catholic PTA Forum, was added to the *Monthly Message* to implement the efforts of the Family and Parent Education Committee and protect the interests of the Catholic schools.

Christian society demands that the rights of minority groups be respected and defended. The National Council of Catholic Women has cooperated wholeheartedly in the building of better race relationships by its efforts in collaboration with other groups and by direct action in field work in the Southwest which resulted in the affiliation of Spanish-speaking parish groups and organizations with the diocesan and national councils.

Effective cooperation with two outstanding undertakings of the day, the Papal Peace Program and War Relief Services—N. C. W. C., was achieved. The Papal Peace Program formed the basis of study clubs, community panels and forums and was made part of diocesan and national meetings.

YOUTH DEPARTMENT

BISHOP RYAN, *Chairman*

THE year past has seen substantial work accomplished in the youth field, despite the generally unfavorable circumstances of the war, full employment, high wages, and the unrest and dissatisfaction characteristic among adolescents during times of great public crisis. More and more the activities of parish youth groups are retreating to the younger age group, and concern-

ing themselves with the essential religious activities, rather than the full program of social, recreational, vocational guidance and cultural activities.

The major task in the field of Catholic youth work is to continue to support the languishing parochial youth organizations; no matter how difficult the work, we should persevere in main-

taining the skeleton structures of the youth groups now existing. The trend of abandoning work among the 15 to 21 year old youth in favor of work among those from 11 to 14 is disastrous. The problem of leakage from the Church and of abandonment of the practices of religious living occurs not at 11 or 12 but from 16 to 20. These are the critical years, and any parish or diocese that deceives itself into thinking it has a good youth program when all it really has is a good boys' and girls' program will be inevitably disappointed.

The Catholic Youth Directory: For many years the need of a general survey of the resources available to the parish priest desirous of doing something for the youth of his parish has been evident. During the past year the Department compiled and issued such a Directory. Complimentary copies have been sent to each pastor of the United States. This information should prove of immense practical value inasmuch as it gives the parish priest the name and address of the executive officer of dozens of organizations that can aid him in planning and programming activities for his varied groups of youth and it should also be of inspirational value since it displays for the first time the really quite extensive organizational structure of the Catholic Youth Apostolate.

Relations With Governmental Agencies: As a representative of the Catholic viewpoint, the Youth Department has been called upon often during the past year by various sections of the Federal Government for advice and assistance.

The National Catholic Youth Council: At the present time 102 dioceses out of a possible 114 have appointed Diocesan Youth Directors, who, as representatives of the Ordinary coordinate under his direction all the Catholic youth groups within the diocese.

National Federation of Catholic College Students: With 11 new affiliations during the past year the N. F. C. C. S. now numbers among its affiliates 95 student bodies of Catholic colleges and universities, or a little over 50 per cent of the total number of such institutions.

Newman Club Federation: The heroic but sometimes unsuccessful struggle for existence of many of the smaller Newman Clubs and the consequent reduction in the number of active clubs, has been offset considerably by the prestige gained by the Newman Club Federation in its contacts with other campus agencies. In spite of difficulties encountered the Newman Club Federation still has well over 125 dues-paying clubs.

COMMITTEE ON CONFRATERNITY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND CATHOLIC COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES REPORT ON YEAR'S WORK

THE appointment of Confraternity Directors in the Archdiocese of Newark and in the Diocese of El Paso brings the total of official appointments in the U. S. A. to 108, according to the report of Bishop O'Hara, chairman of this committee.

Fifteen dioceses have developed a District C. C. D. Set-up. One has 21 district directors. Each calls a district meeting twice annually. Officers in all parishes are asked to form a discussion club and use the *Manual of the C. C. D.* as a text at weekly meetings. Last year, following organizations of the C. C. D. in almost every parish and mission of several dioceses, activities that had been sporadic became general. Institutes were held for officers and workers in more than 30 dioceses. Diocesan directors in general are recognizing the need and benefit of a well organized central diocesan headquarters. The C. C. D. literature of the National Center which summarizes and pools experiences is being more generally adapted to individual parishes.

In Parent-Educator clubs of a scattered diocese 921 fathers and mothers are meeting in groups of from four to eight members to prepare themselves to teach religion and encourage Catholic reading

in the home. There was a notable increase in club attendance, in a diocese that promoted the Crusade of Weekday Mass at the beginning of Lent. A number of Diocesan Councils of Catholic Women are fostering Parent-Educator discussion clubs. These clubs have been recommended by directors to combat juvenile delinquency.

One rural diocese reported that 93.8 per cent of all Catholic children in public grade schools and 82.6 per cent in public high schools, receive systematic instruction in C. C. D. classes; an increase of 12 per cent in attendance over the previous year. An urban diocese accomplished 100 per cent coverage in 73 per cent of the parishes. As a result 214 pupils enrolled in parochial schools, there were 27 Baptisms and 12 conversions. In three dioceses a check-up showed more and better religious vacation schools in 1944 than in 1943.

Archbishop Rummel in presenting the report of the Reverend Executive Director of the Catholic Committee for Refugees termed it an "engaging picture" of the services rendered and status of refugees "as effected by war conditions, immigration problems, present and future, the task of providing employment and relief and finally the programme adopted a few years ago whereby

Catholic refugee scholars are encouraged and enabled to make literary and historical contributions to the cultural life of today."

The report carried a description of the assistance rendered to refugees in regard to employment and relief and stressed the aid given to Catholic refugee scholars and the problems which must be met during the post-war period. It noted that "The Committee's work with refugees during the

past year helped strengthen and preserve morale and national unity. Instead of Catholic refugees wandering about from place to place seeking help and coming into conflict with the authorities or inimical groups they had a place to turn for counsel and aid. They were steered away from their enemies and their days while awaiting American citizenship were made easier and more peaceful."

WAR RELIEF SERVICES—N. C. W. C.

ESTABLISHED in 1943 by the N. C. W. C. Administrative Board, War Relief Services—N. C. W. C. today is conducting a round-the-world program of relief in behalf of war-stricken civilians, refugees, prisoners of war, internees and merchant seamen. The organization, a participating service of the National War Fund, operates chiefly through Catholic charitable agencies in 33 countries, according to a report to the Board of Trustees during the annual meeting in Washington.

Emphasized throughout the narrative of its diversified activities is the fact that War Relief Services—N. C. W. C. administers war aid to the needy regardless of race, creed or political affiliation.

Paramount among its activities is the large-scale program aimed at rehabilitation of thousands of Polish refugees, and personal services to the Polish military—a program carried on in fourteen countries. Extensive welfare work, including provision of food, shelter and clothing, is being done in the interests of thousands of "stateless" refugees in Spain and Portugal: welfare for orphans, homeless and the wounded in China, is chiefly in the form of medical aid.

Clothing for men, women and children, vital medical supplies and food concentrates have been sent to the needy and destitute of liberated Italy and Sicily. Altogether, more than 18,000,000 pounds of new and used clothes were collected in more than 100 dioceses of the United States for impoverished war victims of all liberated Euro-

pean countries. Special aid was extended to war-stricken Italians in Egypt.

Cooperating with other war-time relief agencies, War Relief Services—N. C. W. C. sponsored a world-wide program for aid to prisoners of war, contributing appreciably to the task of sustaining morale among the more than 2,000,000 prisoners in enemy and Allied countries. In the period covered by the report, nearly 4,000 shipments of recreational, educational, vocational and religious materials with a value in excess of \$5,000,000 were made to prison camps by the N. C. W. C. agency in furthering this vital humane effort. More than 9,000,000 articles were included in the shipments.

Thousands of merchant seamen of American and other Allied nations, stopping in ten United States and Canadian as well as thirteen foreign ports, were the beneficiaries of a myriad of personal services rendered through Catholic Maritime Clubs operated fully or in part with funds provided by War Relief Services—N. C. W. C.

Other services provided included aid to (1) evacuated children, war orphans and refugees in England; (2) bombed-out people of Malta; (3) the native populations of Algeria and Tunisia, and (4) the work of the Catholic Committee for Refugees.

Funds contributed by the Bishops' War Emergency and Relief Committee financed a program of religious services for war victims, including purchase and distribution of more than a million missals, rosaries, Mass music sheets and other devotional aids.

ANNUAL REPORT OF N. C. C. S. SHOWS GROWTH OF WAR SERVICE

FROM a modest beginning of 61 operations in November, 1941, to an overall of 450 service units as of September, 1944, is the record of achievement outlined in the Third Annual Report of the National Catholic Community Service presented recently by His Excellency, the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, president of the Board of Trustees.

To meet the need for Catholic emphasis in the universal social work demanded by the war emer-

gency, the Men's Division of N. C. C. S. at once set about opening and operating U. S. O. clubs for the thousands in large military concentrations. Simultaneously, a need arose also for the migratory workers in war production plants and their families, who found themselves in strange communities with inadequate housing and without normal facilities. The Women's Division undertook the task of providing for these, as well as for the women in uniform.

In many cases, N. C. C. S. has singly operated service clubs, and in others has worked elbow to elbow with one or more of the other social agencies which comprise the U. S. O. It was in January, 1944, that the organization reached its peak in 486 designations, of which 153 were operated by the Women's Division.

N. C. C. S., new in war service as contrasted to its fellow members in U. S. O., spread its influence rapidly throughout the crowded military and industrial sections of the country. Club attendance grew with extraordinary speed, and from July 1, 1943, to the end of June, 1944, showed a total of 81,691,965 constituents served.

The program of activities, from the start comprehensive and varied, has been remarkable for its flexibility in meeting new needs as they arose. Undertaking "first things first," the clubs universally offered assistance in primary welfare requirements. Housing, and aid in common everyday needs, from a place to shave or to press a uniform, to classes in mathematics, were provided. Spiritual, recreational, and educational aspects of the program grew apace.

As a greater number of uniformed men were transferred overseas, the program accelerated and adjusted itself to meet the requirements of embarking soldiery—and more recently, the needs of those returning from theaters of war—the discharged, the wounded, and the convalescent.

In war industry centers, crowded living conditions and long working hours under stress and strain, created nationally a serious social problem, to meet which the Women's Division enlarged its program, laying special emphasis upon Catholic and religious activities.

To keep pace with the total program, an increasing number of volunteers was required, and the response to this appeal was magnificent. Strengthened by local diocesan groups and N. C. C. S. committees, together with a patriotic citizenry which did not hesitate to serve N. C. C. S., although not always sharing the same faith, the enrollment mounted rapidly to a total of more than 200,000 volunteers during the past year. Many thousands of young women served as Junior Hostesses, and the high standards they have maintained, set for them by N. C. C. S., have proved not only that youth responds to wholesome guidance, but also that the whole moral tone of a community may be influenced by the example of unselfish service to God and country performed under Catholic influences. Through N. C. C. S. training courses, an able potential leadership in community welfare has been established, capable of meeting responsibilities in the post-war world.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of N. C. C. S. has been its wide distribution of re-

ligious materials. While a large percentage of such materials has been distributed within the continental United States, an even greater percentage has gone to servicemen and chaplains on all the fighting fronts. Supplies have been sent in large quantities to practically every sector of the globe, including rosaries, prayer books, missals, New Testaments, medals, pamphlets, and crucifixes.

N. C. C. S. has also greatly assisted the many priests in the country now serving as Auxiliary Chaplains, the need for whom has grown in proportion to the increasing numbers sent overseas.

During the past year the organization advanced steadily in providing services to Negroes, both in the armed forces and industry. There are now 64 communities in which programs for Negroes are operating under trained Negro leadership.

Supplementing the war service, have been the growing number of independently managed N. C. C. S. operations in this country. Due to the unselfish cooperation of Catholic laity working under the able guidance of local priest-moderators, these clubs are everywhere performing a notable wartime service.

Within the last 12 months, Catholic residents in overseas areas near actual theatres of war appealed to N. C. C. S. to assist them in establishing centers for members of the Allied forces. As a result of this, N. C. C. S. clubs were opened by these affiliated groups in Heliopolis (near Cairo), Naples, Rome, Florence, and in the Fiji Islands with subsidies made available from the Bishops' War Emergency and Relief Fund. The N. C. C. S. club in Rome, particularly, has been an important focal point, due to its proximity to the Vatican during months which were crucial to world-Christendom.

MEMORIAL TO MONSIGNOR JOHNSON

"A biographical outline, a commencement address dramatically ended by death, a short funeral sermon and the expressions of esteem sent by his many friends and admirers make up this simple tribute to an Apostle of Christian education—Monsignor George Johnson."

This, in brief, written by His Excellency Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, episcopal chairman of the N. C. W. C. Department of Education, reveals the contents of a memorial pamphlet prepared by the N. C. W. C. Department of Education for its former director. The pamphlet, under the title "Apostle of Christian Education" bears on its cover merely a reproduction of the educator's signature. It has been prepared in limited number and is available on request to friends who knew Monsignor Johnson in one or other of the many posts he held in Catholic and other national educational fields.



Michael J. Ready, D.D.

IT IS with mixed emotions that CATHOLIC ACTION records the elevation of the former General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference to the See of Columbus. That the Holy Father has chosen thus uniquely and significantly to honor him in the year that marks the silver jubilee of N. C. W. C. is deeply appreciated and we are all sincerely grateful. That this promotion to the ranks of the episcopate requires that Monsignor Ready must sever his intimate ties with the staff members of N. C. W. C. has caused universal and sincere regret among us. For we have grown very fond of him and his departure reveals the largeness of the niche he has come to occupy in our hearts. With reason, we were and are, immensely proud of him.

Cheerfully he has spent many years of his priestly maturity in the works of the Welfare Conference. His characteristic disdain to count the cost, in nervous and physical strain, of his manifold duties in the Executive Department has been a silent, albeit powerful, example and encouragement to us in determination and perseverance. The esprit d'corps of the Conference, inherited by him from his venerated predecessor, Monsignor Burke, has been maintained and enriched by him. As he leaves Washington, he has the satisfaction of seeing the Conference reach a new high in prestige and general esteem. This must indeed be a consolation and satisfaction.

Before coming to the Welfare Conference in 1931, the Bishop-elect had served, since 1937, as Director for the Pontifical Society of the Propagation of the Faith in the Diocese of Cleveland. Previous to that time he had been in parish work and engaged in teaching at Cathedral Latin school. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1918, after completing studies at St. Mary's Seminary in Cleveland, St. Bernard's in Rochester, and St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa.

During the years he served the Welfare Conference, Bishop-elect Ready was the recipient of honorary degrees from St. Vincent College, Notre Dame University, Duquesne University and Villanova College.

The litany of commissions, committees, delegations, and the like, on which he served as the representative of Catholic interests is too long to enumerate. Many times he testified before committees of the Congress in order to clarify the position of the Church on proposed legislation, and he was constantly at the disposal of official Washington for consultation and advice. How effectively he lived up to these opportunities was witnessed by an editorial that appeared in the leading Washington afternoon paper the day following his nomination to Columbus:

"His fellow-Americans of all religious groups and even those who have no direct religious affiliation will rejoice at the latest honor which has come to the Right Reverend Monsignor Michael J. Ready," the editorial said. "Probably no other priest of the Universal Church in this country today is more notably distinguished for the high qualities of spiritual leadership and cooperation. His work as the Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has shown him to be a statesman in the truly constructive meaning of the word. During the thirteen years he has spent in Washington he has earned the merited approbation of the entire community.

"But Monsignor Ready's field is not limited to any single neighborhood, however important. The announcement that he has been named Bishop of Columbus would have been received with regret had it signified a retirement from the N. C. W. C. If only because of his great knowledge of its endeavors and his wide experience with them, it is good to know that already he has been appointed an assistant member of its Administrative Board."

It is with sober joy that we say *Ave atque vale* to Bishop Ready; our fervant prayers will accompany him to Columbus. May God bless and prosper him in this new responsibility as a Bishop in the Church of Christ, a lineal descendent in Holy Orders of The Twelve, a High Priest whom His Holiness the Pope will address henceforth as "Venerable Brother."

WE FACE THE FUTURE

N.C.W.C. Forum Series
1944-1945

ARTICLE IV: THE FAMILY: ROOT AND FLOWER

This is the fourth in a series of eight articles on Catholic Action and on social problems and activities offered by the N. C. W. C. Study Club Committee.

Use these articles:

For your own information

As texts for discussion clubs, forums, round tables, radio talks

As aids for organization programs

For informal discussion at home and abroad

Use the questions at the end as guides for reading and discussion

AS we look ahead to the world that is to follow the peace we necessarily also look ahead to postwar family life. The family and the general social order are inseparable. If there are serious flaws or disturbances in the society of a time the family feels the effects. If family life is not up to the mark, the society of which it is a part suffers as a consequence. The family is fundamental. It is the foundation of the State. It is the root and flower of a civilization. What its condition will be in the postwar world is a matter of profound import.

I. LOOKING OVER THE PROSPECTS.

What are the prospects of family life in the postwar world? The answer is that there are reasons for looking ahead with hope and there are reasons for misgiving. Hope springs from the fact that we have in our midst families—and many of them—of the highest type. Hope too springs from the youth of the present. Many of the young people of our time show a fine social consciousness and a deep religious conviction that one could hardly expect to see excelled in any other age. They give real reason for optimism. Very much can be expected of them. Furthermore, there are many evidences of a genuine awakening to the need for action against the enemies of the family and for positive efforts to build anew. There are growing evidences of a newly awakened family consciousness.

There are also reasons for misgiving. Many factors have been at work over past decades rapidly undermining our civilization. Not a few of these have aimed, with telling accuracy and deadly effect, at the root and flower of that civilization, its family life. The inculcation of false doctrines,

false theories, false ideals, has made rapid progress in our midst, to the great detriment of the home. As a result, alongside the finest types of families we find today great numbers that have drifted very far from Christian ideals. We find large numbers totally disorganized and disintegrated. Indeed we seldom find Catholic families that have been entirely unaffected, unscathed.

The gloriously reigning Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII, has used the expression, "the current of black paganism," in referring to the accumulated evil doctrines and movements that are affecting society today. The words very well indicate the basic flaw in our civilization generally and in our family life in particular. A paganization of society, a process of dechristianization has for some time been rapidly going forward. A variety of elements has entered into the pagan "current" of which His Holiness speaks, and which has brought about such an unwholesome situation. Thus, the disintegrating force of individualism, characterized by selfishness, by pride of intellect, by disdain for authority, has contributed towards it. Rationalism also has played a part. The latter is an attitude that exalts man's intellect, a very fallible instrument at best, far beyond its true value. It deifies the human intellect, as it were, substituting its guidance for that of the Supreme Intelligence and the Church.

Then too there is hedonism or the glorification of the senses. Sense satisfaction has become for many the be-all and end-all of their existence. Materialism and utilitarianism have grown to giant proportions, and have taken the place, in the case of many, of a genuinely spiritual outlook on life. A recent writer, speaking of the days of humanism, the Renaissance and the Reformation, said

that the ordinances of God had been inverted at that time; that man had been placed on the throne of God and had been made the center and measure of all values. That fact he called the "characteristic and most far-reaching heresy of the whole period." And he added: "Here, therefore, must we begin to afford assistance."

The same must also be said today. Here too must we begin to afford assistance, because that "characteristic heresy" to which the writer referred is flourishing even more today than it was at the time of the Renaissance and the Reformation. During the era of so-called enlightenment it was for the most part the *intelligentsia* that was affected by that characteristic heresy of the day. But today the heresy has reached down into the great mass of people, and has misled great numbers of them. The false theories and doctrines of the time have been deliberately taught to all. Indeed, all the modern means of communication and propaganda—the press, the cinema, the school, the rostrum, youth movements and other organized efforts—have been utilized to bring them to the attention of young and old.

Industrialization and urbanization have also left their mark on the home. In the city the family is not so bound together by force of circumstances as is true of the family in a rural or less complex civilization. Many things in the city militate against a vigorous family life. There is, for example, the separation of the members at work and at play. There are the extremes of wealth and poverty. There are the faulty views regarding standards of living. In the case of the last mentioned, for instance, there is much wholesome food for thought in the words which J. P. Mayer recently wrote about Charles Peguy. "From his mother," he said, "he learned a profound respect for the primary unity of family life and the grandeur of a poverty which is full of simple happiness." That "grandeur of a poverty that is full of simple happiness," one must fear is overlooked by all too many today. Apparently at least, in their striving to keep up with the Joneses, great numbers of families have totally lost sight of it. In their climb towards ever higher and higher standards of living they have sacrificed many fine things of family life—not infrequently the prime purpose of the family, the child.

Certain movements of our time are not without harmful effect on the home. One of these, for example, is the so-called Woman's Movement. Though it has brought with it certain good results, it cannot be gainsaid that it has at the same time done considerable harm to the family. It has turned the attention of many women away from the home and centered their interests in extrado-

mestic affairs. It has created the impression among some that family life is something of quite secondary importance. It has led to a shirking of duties towards children. It has robbed homes of their hearts, their mothers. It has brought about a weakening of the family sense.

These various developments constitute none too promising a picture for the future. Indeed the sum total results already point to very much harm in our own day. The very groundwork of Christian marriage—its unity, sanctity, and indissolubility—has been rejected by millions in our midst. Traditional morals have been cast aside by great numbers. And it cannot be said that all this has been unexpected. Quite the contrary is true. In its full implications the principle of individualism, to which reference has been made, really means, "believe as you please and do as you please." And when such a principle goes hand in hand with the notion, now only too rampant, that man is little if anything more than an animal, then one need not be gifted with a lively imagination to see what moral and religious results will in due course show themselves.

The fact is that with the very foundations of the entire moral law undermined, the moral law of the family has also been left without a sound basis. In consequence, in dozens of ways has marriage been dragged in the mire, trampled under foot. Vice in varied form has taken on vast proportions. It has become constantly more brazen. Sterile pleasure has been substituted for the true purposes of marriage. Such monstrous doctrines as companionate marriage, and even free love, have been openly and unblushingly advocated. Broken homes have multiplied. The child has been neglected. False theories of eugenics, and a stateism that encroaches upon the family have made substantial headway. Nor is all this true of family life only in our own country. The alarming situation has spread in greater or lesser measure through practically all parts of the Western World. It presents anything but a hopeful picture for the future.

II. WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

Merely to call attention to leading faulty theories and movements that have brought both actual harm and the threat of harm to the family is also to suggest, at least in a general way, the lines of action that are needed by way of remedies. The doctrines and theories, the movements and trends that are proving so harmful to the family must be energetically counteracted. The means that must be made use of to this end are in no small measure the same as those that are being used by the enemies of the home. That is to say, the press must

be used, the pulpit and the rostrum must be used, the school and other educational agencies must be used. So too must individual and organized effort play a part. The Church and the State must play a part.

The use of the printed word is important. The dangers to the family brought about through the press must be counteracted and nullified by means of the printed word. A vigorous promotion of Catholic literature on the family, and its equally vigorous dissemination and use, opens both a highly important and a truly vast field of action in behalf of a better home life. And it is a field of action that is within reach of great numbers.

The schools must play a part in the promotion of a sound postwar family life. The truth is that the schools have gone far in taking family functions out of the home. At the same time they have failed in great part to prepare youth specifically for future family life. Lack of emphasis upon the home has left some students without a genuine family consciousness. Strong emphasis on careers has centered the attention of many outside the home world. There is need for placing more emphasis on marriage and the family in our schools. There is need for devoting more attention to the values, the functions, the ideals of home life.

Youth can and should help too in building a better postwar family. The fine idealism of young people is much needed here. No one would for an instant deny that there are great numbers of young folks of the highest type today. Their interest in social and religious questions augurs well for the future. They are receptive and alert and eager. They will act vigorously if really made conscious of the problems of the family and given proper guidance. The fine ideals of Christian marriage and upright family living appeal to them. Duly organized and ably led they will accomplish much towards bringing these ideals again into their own.

Most assuredly can parents play a part. They can contribute most substantially to an ideal postwar family life by constituting their own homes veritable germ cells of the Kingdom of God and by laboring indefatigably to prepare their children in turn to build families that will be no less than strongholds of Christian living. Parents are answerable before God for their children. They can best work to be able to give a good account of their stewardship by providing for their little ones a home atmosphere that is thoroughly Christian. And they can rest assured too that if their children have been reared in a genuinely Christian family circle the latter will hardly in after years forget or disdain the memories of their childhood days.

Pastors, needless to say, have a highly important role to play with regard to the family. They are the officers in the army of Christ. They must point the way. They must see to it that the blueprints are followed. They must teach correct doctrine, warn against harmful trends, point insistently to high standards and ideals. And they can do this in a great variety of ways. They can direct the attention of the organized laity to the family and its needs. They can call attention to helpful literature on the family. They can promote special devotions relating to family life, both inside and outside the home.

Perhaps more than any other, this field of action will appeal to the organized laity. The appeal of the family is universal. All, young and old, will feel that they can do something towards its ultimate betterment. And the fact is that all should help. "It is absolutely necessary," says Pius XI, "that in our time all be apostles; it is absolutely necessary that the Catholic laity do not lead an idle life, but that, united with the ecclesiastical Hierarchy and devoted to their orders, they take part in the holy combat and offer their services to it in such a manner that, by their prayers, by their sacrifices and by their active collaboration, they will powerfully contribute to the progress of the faith and to the restoration of Christian morals." The family is a field of Catholic Action in which, more than in any other, they can do this. So too is it a field of action upon which depends, more than upon any other, a stable and truly satisfying postwar world.

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QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What are the main outlines of the development of the Catholic Family Life Movement in this country? (See article, "The Family to the Fore," in CATHOLIC ACTION, April, 1944.)
2. What specifically can the school do to help develop a sound postwar family life? How can the secular press help the family? The radio? The movies?
3. What is the proper relation of the State to the family? In what ways have some modern states encroached upon the rights of the family?
4. What major harmful effects has the present war had upon family life? What is the extent of the harm done?
5. Detail ways and means in which the Church can help the family.

Bishop McGuinness was assistant director of the Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. He was born at Hellertown, Pa., September 6, 1889, and educated for the priesthood at St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Philadelphia. He holds the degrees of LL.D. from Villanova College and of J.U.D. and S.T.D. from Santo Tomas University, Manila, P. I.

Pope Pius XII Confers Papal Knighthood On Three N. C. W. C. Lay Officials

His Holiness Pope Pius XII has named the directors of two departments and a bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, to be Knights Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, it was announced by His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

The honor for the three laymen was requested of His Holiness by the Archbishops and Bishops of the N. C. W. C. Administrative Board, as a recognition of long and distinguished services.

Recipients of the distinction are:

William F. Montavon, director of the N. C. W. C. Legal Department. In this instance, the honor amounts to a promotion, as Mr. Montavon was already a Knight of St. Gregory the Great.

Bruce M. Mohler, director of the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration.

Frank A. Hall, director of the N. C. W. C. Press Department.

CATHOLIC ACTION is glad to salute these veterans on the N. C. W. C. staff on their new honors.

Msgr. Howard J. Carroll Named General Secretary, N. C. W. C.

The Very Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll has been named to succeed Bishop-elect Ready as general secretary of the N. C. W. C. Monsignor Carroll is a priest of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, who has served for more than six years as assistant general secretary of the N. C. W. C. During those years he has had an important and active part in the work of the National Catholic Community Service. He is secretary to the Governing Committee, N. C. C. S.; a member of the Executive Committee, N. C. C. S.; a member of the Board of Trustees of the USO; a member of the Executive Committee, USO, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII named Monsignor Carroll a Private Chamberlain in 1942.

Monsignor Carroll is one of three brothers who are priests. One brother, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Walter S. Carroll, is attached to the Papal Secretariate of State and the other brother, the Rev. Dr. Coleman F. Carroll, is a parish priest in Pittsburgh.

Monsignor Carroll will be assisted in the work of the general secretary's office by the Rev. James Lawler, a priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago, who was reappointed by the Administrative Board, N. C. W. C., as assistant to the general secretary.

On behalf of the staff of the Welfare Conference CATHOLIC ACTION congratulates Monsignor Carroll on his new responsibility and pledges him unqualified support and loyalty in the laborious years ahead.

Holy Father Imparts Blessing to N. C. W. C. News Service Subscribers and Collaborators

The following letter of commendation and blessing has recently been received from His Holiness Pope Pius XII by Archbishop Murray of St. Paul, episcopal chairman of the N. C. W. C. Press Department:

"In Our Paternal interest in the advancement of the apostolate of the Catholic Press throughout the world, We have found deep consolation and real satisfaction in noting the truly outstanding role played in recent years by the National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service. Sponsored by the American Catholic Hierarchy this Service has been very ably directed during this important period by Your Excellency, who has faithfully carried on the splendid traditions established and handed down by your worthy predecessors. Even despite many difficulties occasioned by the tragic times through which we are passing, the News Service of the American Bishops has succeeded in obtaining a comprehensive coverage of events vitally affecting the universal Church.

"To the members of the Hierarchy, as to the subscribing newspapers, it must be most gratifying to have collaborated in the furtherance of this great medium for the dissemination of Catholic doctrine and the correct interpretation of world events in the light of unchanging Christian truths and principles. Truly this has been a practical and forward-looking expression of American Catholic Action, ever adhering to its high purposes and standing forth to the world as a powerful beacon reflecting the Divine Faith and admirable life of the Church, the Mystical Body of Christ. In this achievement, through a program of enlightened and constructive leadership, the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has succeeded in offering not only to the Catholics of North America but to those of other continents as well a service which merits praise and support.

"Mindful, therefore, Venerable Brother, of the great value of what the National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service has accomplished and fully confident that it will continue its most important contribution in this extremely critical period for the Church and for the world, as a token of Our particular interest and as an earnest of special divine guidance and grace, We cordially impart to Your Excellency, to the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and to all those collaborating in the furtherance of the News Service, Our Apostolic Blessing."

Anniversary Mass for the Repose of the Soul of Monsignor John J. Burke

On October 30, a High Mass of Requiem was offered up for the repose of the soul of Monsignor John J. Burke, C.S.P., first general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in the chapel of the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., of whose Board of Trustees he was president. The Mass commemorated the eighth anniversary of Monsignor Burke's death.

The Very Reverend Monsignor Howard J. Carroll, assistant general secretary, N. C. W. C., was celebrant of the Mass, which was attended by the Monsignori, priests and laymen and laywomen of the N. C. W. C. headquarters staff. The student body of the National Catholic School of Social Service also attended, its choir providing the music for the Mass.

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